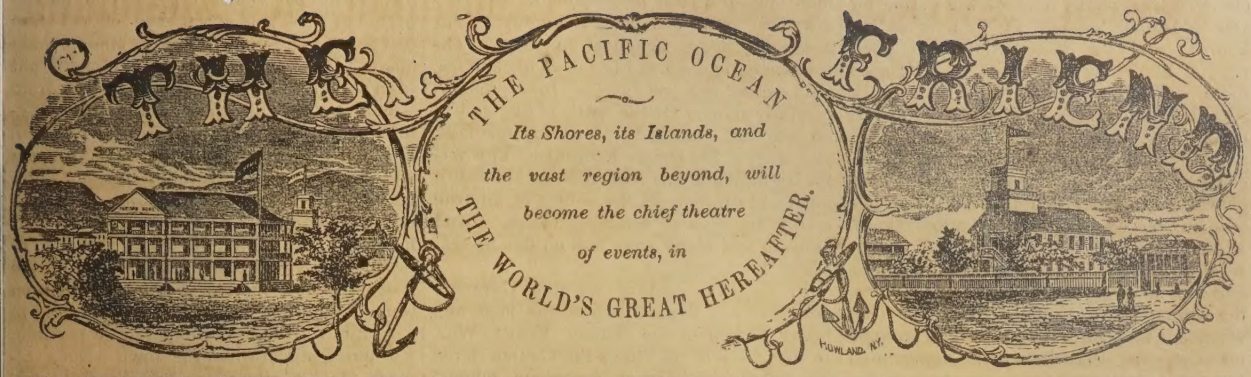

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THE FRIEND.

MARCH 1, 1881.

D. M. Weston, Esq.—We are glad to welcome our old friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Weston. They have been abroad nearly twenty years, having left Honolulu in 1862. They resided here about ten years. Mr. Weston is the well-known patentee of the world-wide known "Centrifugal" for drying sugar. It was here, in Honolulu, that he began to study up the subject, which resulted in one of the most beautiful articles of machinery known to the world. The "Centrifugal" is too well known to need description.

Trubner & Co., London.—We would acknowledge from this world-renowned Publishing House, a package of books, relating to Philology, history, and Oriental literature. The "Monthly Record" has been regularly received during the last twenty years, and its successive numbers we have always perused with interest, for its notices of books and publications, in Turkey, India, China, and other Oriental lands, are most instructive and interesting.

Miss Bird's Book A Great Success.—Our European correspondent thus writes under date of Halle, January 16th: "Miss Bird's "Japan" has had a most enormous success. Mundie, of London, alone, for his circulating library, ordered *one thousand copies*. Her book, and Lord Disraeli's "Endymion," have been the books of the season."

Temperance in England.—We are glad to learn that the temperance cause is rapidly gaining friends in England. The clergy of the Established Church are coming over to the Total Abstinence ranks. One of the saddest features of the intemperance of England is the disheartening fact that many thousand women are acting as barmaids.

A CARD.

HONOLULU,
Feb. 28th, 1881.

Mrs. S. C. Damon,
President of the Stranger's Friend Society,
Dear Madam:

As we to-day open business in our new store, we feel that the most appropriate thing is to write our first check in the new building, in favor of the society of which you are the head.

Yours, very truly,
Lewers & Cooke.

The above donation of $50, is most acceptable, just at this time. In a similar manner Messrs. Dillingham & Co remembered the treasury of this society, when they removed into their new store. It is hoped others will follow their example.

☞ We would acknowledge a copy of the *Samoa Times*, accompanied with a note from an American gentleman, J. E. V. Alvord, Esq., requesting us to publish a somewhat long article in defence of the English Missionaries, against certain charges made by some "Oil Trader." Now we would assure our correspondent that, having been a correspondent of many English Missionaries in the "South Seas," for a whole generation; having cruised among the islands of Micronesia, and become personally acquainted with the general character of "Oil Traders," we do not think it in the power of any "Oil Trader," or any combination of them, to injure the character of the English Missionaries. If such persons are disposed to malign the missionary character, we would only answer them in the language of King David, of old, respecting Shemei: "Let him alone; let him curse!" We have ceased to have the least fear of such persons—if they will curse, let them!

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—NO.50

FRANCKE'S ORPHANAGE AT HALLE.

"They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings, as eagles!" Isaiah, XL:31.

In one of my afternoon walks, recently, in this quaint and interesting old University town of Halle, on the Salle, I was overtaken by a sudden storm, wild and tempestuous; one of the first heralds of the coming winter, and was forced to take refuge within the portal of a stately building, near which I chanced to be. In this generous and friendly haven I was safe from the wind and rain, which ruled supreme for the moment without. But the passion and fury of the storm were soon spent, and the peace and beauty which welcomed me again in the outer world, seemed in strange but delightful contrast with what had preceeded. The air, it is true, seemed still at times to quiver at the remembrance of the wild force which had rent it, and the ground was strewn with the yellow leaves of autumn, which had been ruthlessly torn from the bare boughs. But the harsh wind had died away, as if magically hushed by some subtle spell. In the west the great sullen masses of gray storm-clouds had parted, revealing a serene and softly luminous evening sky. The sun came forth as victor, and all nature seemed to look upwards and towards the glory of the arching heavens for strength and inspiration. I looked back to my protecting house and refuge, and here I saw, as it were, a spiritualized completion of this thought. Lifted far aloft, as a crowning point of the facade of the building, was a device of singular and suggestive interest:—in the center a gilded sun, with radiating beams, towards which two eagles, rising above the clouds, wing their swift flight. Beneath, I could read, in golden letters, radiant in the light of that rare western sky, the motto which I have already quoted above:

It has occurred to me that in this letter, one of my very last from Germany, that I could not do better than tell you briefly the story of the founder of this house, and who placed upon it this text, which was the key-note of his life and activity, and the secret of his great success.

The history of *August Hermann Francke*, and his devotion to all charita-

ble works, especially that of the caring for and educating orphan children, is widely known; and yet those who have often read of him, may be pleased to hear once more a familiar name, with so good a ring, and there may be those who hear it for the first time. He lived so long ago, and the good which he first began, has become so settled and fixed, carried on from generation to generation, that his name has become no less familiar in later times. When we watch the calm and stately onward flow of some great river, as it nears its entrance to the sea, we forget, ottentimns, the spring far up among the mountains, whence it takes its birth,and its first struggle for existence. Francke's name stands high among the names of those who have won a place in the Saint-hood of Protestantism; worthy to be loved whenever and wherever purity of life, earnestness of effort, devotion to a great and sublime purpose, and absorbing love for God and his fellow men, are prized. His life was one of the heroic lives, which for his own time, and for all times, are full of suggestion, incitement, and inspiration to others. One's faith is kindled into a fuller and more fervent glow in recalling the battle and triumph of this most royal and priestly man. To day, Germany, England and America, and other countries near and distant, and in the upward growth and developmeut of our race, all mankind, are the better and richer, and more abundantly blest, because of the consecration, the prayers, the loving heart and practical efforts of this devoted servant of God. He was born the 22nd of March, 1663, in the Hanseatic city of Lubeck, one of the most prominent and influential members of that mighty historic League of the Middle Ages. Even here, in passing, I can scarcely resist the temptation to tell you something of this picturesque and stately old commercial city, where I spent a delightful day in the early summer, and where the thousand relics of a past and illustrious history, had a singular charm and fascination for me. But of this, another time. Though so many, many years have come between that past and our present, the quaint, old-fashioned gables, the exquisite carvings of the houses,the softened mellow notes of the "deep-throated bells," which belonged to those days, and are still preserved in these, seem to bring with them something of the breath and life of that time. It was here, in this busy, active, powerful city near the sea, that our hero began the life which was to be so fruitful in rich blessing, in coming years, to others. There is something especially interesting in the thought of those days of childhood of one who was so peculiarly and preeminently the friend of children. In a certain sense, it would seem as if the *child* in him never grew old, but remained immortal there in the loving heart and simple trustfulness, speaking to the thousands of children-hearts, with which it came in contact; not from a loftier nor lower plane, but from a common level, teaching and moving them. His own childhood was bright and sunny; and in later years he must have often contrasted it with those early blighted and sad little existences, with which he had so much to do. His was no remarkable life in those early years of preparation. The soul was slowly matnring for a later development. We follow him from one point to another of his advancing young manhood, in different cities, where he devoted himself to his studies, with earnestness and success. Intellectually, carefully trained for the battle of life, he had no real rest until he found it in simple faith and trust in his Divine Redeemer. This was the beginning of his real life—as indeed it must and can only be the source of all true manly living and accomplishment. And here we first really meet him on the *threshold* of his *beneficent career*.

In the 17th century we find Germany harrassed and demoralized by the long and heavy burden of the Thirty Years' War. In this chaos of all things the Church fared but poorly. A dreary formalism reigned throughout the country. Useless and wearisome Theological controversies took the place of Christian harmony and brotherhood. But even in those days of unrest and disturbance, of contention and discord, of apathy and unbelief, we find some light, Above all there was Paul Gerhardt whose hymns are among the precious treasures of the Christian Church for all coming time; sacred lyrics, unsurpassed in the tenderness, delicacy, and beauty of their poetic sentiment, and instinct with a living faith. They have sung themselves into the heart and life of the German people, so that, as has been truly said, they have been the song on the lips of the workman at his trade, of the servant in her work, of the ploughman in the field, and of the mother by the cradle of her child." Then there were Flemming, and Heinrich Muller, and others, who, from out earnest and devoted hearts and lives, gave to the Church melodious utterances of faith, and hope, and love. But clouds still lingered over the land. With the efforts and faithful preaching of *Spener*, who has been styled "the Reformer of the Religious Life of the Protestant Church of the 17th century," came a better day. This new life, this preaching of the necessity of a change of heart, called forth the opposition and ridicule of the Formalist portion of the Church. The followers of Spener were called *Pietists*, but in the very term of reproach they found an unintended tribute of respect. It is not here the place to speak of this widely extended religious movement; of the good and lasting fruits it has borne; of the eccentricities and exaggerations which, in certain phases of its development, have been imputed to some of its adherents. Among those deeply interested in this evangelical revival, and encouraged and strengthened by personal acquaintance with Spener, was the young Hermann August Francke of our sketch, who was now one of the Theological Instructors and Lecturers of the University of Leipsig. He became there a much beloved and popular lecturer, but owing to persistent and unrelenting persecution from his opponents, he removed, in 1690, to Erfurt; where, however, owing to increasing opposition, he remained but a short time. In 1692 he was appointed Professer of Oriental Languages in the then recently organized University of Halle, and at the same time became pastor of a church in the suburbs of the city.

HALLE

is a city of great names and memories. As an educational centre, especially in the department of Theology, it has offered rare privileges to a great throng of students, not alone from various parts of Germany, but from other European countries, and from America. Its University, while still enjoying an excellent reputation,has been eclipsed, now, by the great Universities of Leipsig and Berlin. Still, Halle, if for no other reason than its past, cannot fail to attract many students. Later on in the winter I may send you a little sketch of this city, so picturesquely and beautifully situated on the peacefully flowing river Saale and mention some of those names which have united to give this University so important a position. For quiet, student life, the town seems almost ideally attractive, and is full of a charm which those great and busy cities, where some of the German Universities are situated, can never offer. But now it is my object to speak of the Halle of well-nigh two hundred years ago. When Francke first came here to enter actively upon those charges which had been entrusted to him, the University had been opened but a short time, and he entered with earnestness upon his professional duties. But he was not less zealous in his duties as pastor. In our day, though our charities are far from being as extensive and well managed as they should be, yet they are so far in advance of those of that remote day, that it is almost impossible for us to conceive of the poverty and destitution which this young pastor was forced to see in his parish. His great, noble heart was kindled with zeal to do what he could for the oppressed and poverty-stricken and forsaken members of his flock. He gathered the children from the street about him, instructed them, and gave them such assistance as he was able. But his own limited means allowed him to do but little. He turned in this way and that. He endeavored, through soliciting contributions, to gain some assistance. He wrote and published, and the profit from the sale of his writings he consecrated to the poor. In his house he placed a little contribution box, in the hope that through this some aid might come. And help was nearer than he thought. One day a lady placed there a small sum, only a few thalers, but small as it was, it was destined to produce mighty results. Francke welcomed it as a token of promise, and on the very same day began definitely, those labors on behalf of children which, after a lapse of two centuries, are continued with such beneficial results. What lessons are contained in the little things of life! The "Widow's Mite," was and is, deemed worthy of the Master's Blessing. The glory, the beauty, the power, of human effort lies in these little beginnings. Every life bears within it the seeds of the grandest achievement and noblest heroism. What encouragement and incitement there is for each one, no matter how humble the stand, how limited the resources, to grand and glorious faith and deeds, which shall bear blessed fruit for time and eternity! On this small capital, then, Francke began his work. At first the outlay called only for a few books, and a teacher, engaged for a short time. But this was something. Soon another little contribution box found a place in the pastor's house, and as the young pas

tor's heart grew great with hope, and longing, and tender desire, his prayers became an earnest cry for help. Like the early drops of a shower, which is later to abundantly bless the earth, little offerings began to come from one side and another. An interest was awakened in the city of Halle, and in different parts of the country. The school for poor children steadily increased. Then one by one those children who had no parents or friends to care for them, found in Francke, as it were, an earthly father sent by their Heavenly Protector to watch over them; these were given a home, and food, and clothing. Then a school for children of wealthier parents was opened. The progress of Faith never ceased. We, who see the results in this later day, read of the mighty operations which date from that distant time, admire the splendid buildings which have been reared, one after another, forget the first steps which led up to all this. What times of discouragement and of difficulty this brave worker must have had! On one side he was occupied with the duties of his University Professorship; on another with his labors as a pastor of a poor and needy parish. Then his enemies and persecutors gave him no rest, and his pen must be kept busy to defend himself or his faith against false charges which were brought against them. And then there were growing up as answer to his prayers and effort, various schools and organizations, which called for constant and discriminating attention. A general commanding a mighty army in the midst of some fierce engagement, is an impressive figure; lifted for the time to an heroic and almost superhuman height! How infinitely more so is such a leader, who is at the same time a herald of peace! Towards Easter of the year 1695, he began his first slight efforts. In 1698 the corner-stone of an Orphan Asylum was laid! There were those who laughingly and sneeringly predicted that it would never be completed. They lived to see how little worth their prophecies had. Others came to help. The rich and poor gave out of their abundance and their poverty. Francke, not contented with gathering the orphans about him, remembered also the poor who were in need of proper food. Hundreds were the recipients of this bounty. Sometimes there was seemingly no possible means of carrying on the various efforts for good. At times those in charge came to tell him that there was no money left to supply the wants of so many hundreds for the ensuing day. But the faith which had been kindled at the beginning into such a fervent glow, still burned brightly in Francke's heart. At the most unexpected moments, from known and unknown sources, help came in one form or another. At length the main building for the orphan asylum was completed, and its founder placed over the entrance :---

"They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings, as eagles."

It is scarcely possible here to follow step by step the progress of the various institutions which Francke here labored for. A few facts will eloquently hint at what was done. In 1714 we find them in a state of remarkable prosperity. In the different schools 1,075 boys and 700 girls were instructed, by 108 teachers, under the superintendence of Francke. From year to year additions and improvements were made. Large and spacious buildings were erected. Among the important elements in his character, was the power which he possessed of personal influence. One of those who came thus under his beneficial influence, and who received instruction in one of the many departments of this great educational centre, was the young Count Zinzendorf, the founder and inspirer of the Moravian Fraternity, which has sent forth such noble missionaries. As a member of this great organization was and is still, the Bible publishing house, founded by the Baron von Constein, which has been productive of incalculable good. Francke's interest for foreign missions may be inferred from his active efforts, likewise, in this direction. Here a mission Institute for the preparation of missionaries, in the East Indies, was founded, and Halle became the centre of missionary interest in the Lutheran Church, during the 18th century. Francke lived to see, in a large degree, these wonderful results of his efforts, faith and prayers. Few men have been so blessed in their labors as he. Few have been so earnest in work and prayer. He died in 1727, at the age of 64, and is buried in the old cemetery of Halle. His son followed him as superintendent. Since then this noble work has been carried on most efficiently, and to-day remains as a splendid monument to the faithful worker, who has now entered upon his heavenly reward. Thousands of orphans have in the Asylum found a home, Christian love, and careful training, and have gone forth to be a blessing to the land. Thousands of other children have received here their education, and have grown up to be useful men and women in all ranks of society. From this centre, millions of bibles have issued for Germany. Here missionaries and teachers of the world, in far distant lands, have received their training. Here the poor and hungry have found food; the widow a home and protection. No one should visit Halle and not pay a visit to these various schools and institutions, and they are worth coming from far to see. The buildings form an immense complex, a village in themselves, surrounded by extensive gardens and grounds for recreation and exercise. You scarcely can repress an exclamation of astonishment at seeing what has been here accomplished in an exterior and material way, and this is only the envelope of that spiritual life which is still so active here.

Placed at one end of one of the great courts is a bronze statue of Hermann August Francke, by the famous sculptor Rauch. This friend of children is represented in a most attractive manner, with winning and beaming face, looking down upon two little children, who look up trustfully to him, while, with one hand, he points *heavenwards!*

To-morrow is a great anniversary day for the German Church, and all the Protestant world--the "*Reformations Fest.*" Three hundred and sixty-three years ago Martin Luther nailed those famous "Theses" on the door of the Wittenburg church, which was the key-note of the Reformation. *There* was a faith and trust in truth and God which did not yield to fear of Pope and Emperor. Such men as Luther, and as Francke, are the Christian heroes of our race. They live not for one age or one people, but for all ages and all peoples. And what was the secret of their success? They read, believed, and acted upon this living and inspiring truth :--

"*They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings, as eagles.*"

F. W. Damon.

Halle on the Salle,
Germany,
October 30th, 1880.

ARTESIAN WELLS, AGAIN.

In our last issue we published Mr. Pierce's Report of Mr. Ward's well. This same gentleman has kindly forwarded for publication his report upon the well of Judge McCully. This subject is one of intense scientific interest to many, and we know these imperfect reports will be read with interest at home and abroad. Scientific men asserted that no steamship could cross the Atlantic; and so, over and over again, scientific men have asserted that Artesian wells would not be a success in Honolulu, but now we have three flowing most abundantly, and sending forth the purest water that ever was drank on the Sandwich Islands. More upon this subject hereafter. We would add that the third well, Mr. Dillingham's, proves to be a perfect success, at less than 300 feet :—

JUDGE M'CULLY'S WELL:

35	feet	Brown Clay, mixed with Gravel,
25	"	Coral,
30	"	Blue Clay,
20	"	Yellow Clay,
8	"	Hard, Brown Coral,
40	"	White Coral,
10	"	Boulders and Brown Clay,
50	"	Hard, Brown Coral,
20	"	Sandy, Yellow Clay,
10	"	Lava—some Water,
30	"	Hard, Sand-rock,
25	"	Blue (Basalt) Rock,
40	"	White Coral,
10	"	Lava, brown,
8	"	Hard Sand-rock (Conglomerate),
3	"	Coarse Gravel,
28	"	Hard, dark brown Rock, some

Shells, and plenty of Water at 390 feet.

At 377 feet Water raised to the top of the ground.

Yours, Respectfully,
A. D. Pierce.

Rev. Titus Coan, of Hilo, was eighty years old on Wednesday, the 2nd of February, and a number of his friends and parishioners called on him to congratulate him. For a man of so many years, he is very active.—*Saturday Press.*

☞ We thankfully acknowledge a lot of books and papers for distrbution, from Mrs. Hobron and Miss Chamberlain.

THE FRIEND.

MARCH 1, 1881.

DOES NOT OUR POSTAL SYSTEM NEED REFORM?

If 814 letters "Short-paid," were forwarded from the New York Postoffice to the Hawaiian Islands, during 1880, does not this fact indicate the need of reform? Probably as many more were forwarded by Mr. Dougherty, of the San Francisco Postoffice. When is this state of things to be remedied? If Mr. Hopper, at New York, and Mr. Dougherty, at San Francisco, were to cease their philanthropic labors, we should be in a sad case of bewilderment. Some of our people so far appreciate the efforts of these gentlemen, that they have sent forward handsome testimonials; but alas, it appears from the report of Mr. Hopper, in New York, only 66 replies were received for 814 letters forwarded! This is rather a poor showing!

From our local papers, we learn that Government officials and Foreign Representatives are sadly mourning over the loss of their letters. We would suggest that search be made in the "Dead Letter Box," in Washington. Now, we maintain, that the adoption of the "International Postal Union" would effectually remedy this deplorable state of irregularity in our present postal system. It required twenty years of earnest effort on the part of a few citizens, to bring about and secure the Reciprocity Treaty, but we hope our present postal system will not be suffered to exist for that period, before we shall enjoy the benefits of the Postal Union treaty.

George F. Hopper, Esq., connected with the New York Postoffice, having a brother residing in Honolulu, naturally feeling an interest in our Island community, has, for years, volunteered to forward "Short-paid" letters, passing through that office. It is a noble and generous act on his part. So far, so good. But is this the method to be pursued in an affair of this nature? We do not notice any effort on the part of the Hawaiian Government, or the Postmaster General, to remedy this sad state of affairs. This is a subject demanding immediate action, and thorough reform. We are somewhat surprised at the apathy on this subject of our three weekly papers, devoted to the business, commerce, and welfare of the Hawaiian Kingdom. In all civilized countries, except the Sandwich Islands, it is accounted among the first elements of civilization, to enjoy a good postal system. While nearly every other country on our globe is now within the "Postal Union," our little "pinhead" Kingdom thinks best to stand outside.

Mr. Hopper has kindly furnished the following valuable statistics, relating to the "Short-paid" letters, at the New York Office. He accompanies his table with this note: "Yours of January 10th, arrived in this office at noon to-day, and came to hand this evening, with enclosures. Enclosed please find copy of Monthly Account, as per way book. You only requested the number sent last year, but I thought I would send all:—

Month Sent.	Letters Forwar'd.	Short post. paid	Answers Received.
January	49	2 01	3
February	88	2 59	8
March	94	3 37	9
April	112	3 27	15
May	69	1 74	7
June	54	1 25	3
July	49	1 39	7
August	63	1 64	3
September	68	1 76	2
October	53	1 69	2
November	49	1 53	3
December	66	2 03	4
Totals	814	$24 27	66

Gleaners.—The children connected with Fort Street and the Bethel Churches have been organized into a society called the "Gleaners." They send their Missionary contributions to help the children of Micronesia. At a gathering held last week, on Friday, at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Damon, Secretary of the society, the handsome sum of $135 was collected, from a "Fair" and "Ice Cream," under the special management of Miss Hessie Dickson, Miss Nellie Judd, and others.

America Receives the Lion's Share, Under the Reciprocity Treaty.—This is a view which we have often asserted, but now figures prove it, to any one who will carefully peruse the Custom House Report, as recently published. We should suppose that the most captious critic of the treaty would be satisfied with its working in favor of the United States. If its renewal and continuance at Washington, depend upon securing the Island trade, and the development of the resources of the "Pacific Slope," there can be no doubt about it.

A Scotchman's and a Chinaman's Brain, Compared.—It is an interesting subject of study, to note the influence of the mind upon man's physical nature; but especially his brain. It has long been a settled point that men of great intellectual powers have been possesssed of large brains. So well has this matter been settled as to originate the saying that to speak of a man as possessed of a large brain, was equivalent to complimeut him with uncommon intellectual force or power. Our attention has been called to this subject by reading an interesting article in the *Victorian Review*, published in Melbourne, in January. The article is by James Jamieson, which indicates that he was born in Scotland, and of course entitled to speak with authority upon matters of intellectual philosophy. After reading an article of nearly twenty pages, by this writer, who shows that he is well read up among writers of European celebrity, we were not a little interested and startled by the following statement, viz:—"In this connection it is curious to notice that the brain of the average Scotchman, so far as observations at present go, is heavier than that of the natives of any other European country; and this seems to be best accounted for by the transmitted effects of the wider diffusion of intellectual culture, through many generations, in Scotland than elsewhere. Not less remarkable, though explicable in the same way, is the fact that the average weight of brain in sixteen Chinese coolies, taken by chance, was found to be greater than the European average, and even that of the Scotchman. There may be some other explanation; but the modifying influence of an ancient civilization, and though of rather a low order, must naturally suggest itself."

Obituary.—The last mail brought the sad and most unexpected intelligence of the death of Mrs. Julia A. Spencer, late of Makawao, Maui, wife of Ambrose Spencer, Esq. She died in New York city February 2nd, after an illness of only a few hours. She was spending the winter in that city, in company with her daughter. The Islands have been her home, with occasional intermissions, for thirty years, arriving here in 1851, passenger on board the "R. B. Forbes." Her christian virtues, loveliness of person and character, endeared her, not only to family friends, but to a wide circle of acquaintance here and in America. She was born in Carthage, New York, April 1, 1823, and married in 1842. For many years she had been a member of the Baptist Church. While tendering our warmest sympathies to family friends, we can speak of Mrs. Spencer as one of those rare, beautiful, noble and Christian ladies, whose presence make happy homes, and adorn society. Our limited community can ill afford to spare one whose character rendered her so deservedly esteemed and beloved.

Mr. Moody's Meetings in San Francisco.—We rejoice to learn that the interest in these meetings is increasing, rather than abating. The general influence is most salutary, even aside from the religious bearings of the subject. We copy the following from the *Pacific*, of February 2nd:—

"In the hearing of our informant an officer of the police court said: "As long as Moody and Sankey remain, we might as well adjourn this court." Others have noted

he check that has been given to crime, in ll its grades, the last few weeks. The fact s not without value in itself, but it is chiefly ignificant as showing how permeating, far-eaching, and constraining, is the work of God's spirit, through these men and their co-adjutors. It has gathered force, strength, breadth, depth, through the weeks. We have met with no one who thought it had culminated."

Rev. W. H. Woodwell.—This clergyman and his wife arrived by the last steamer, from San Francisco. He is a graduate of Andover Seminary, and has been preaching a few years in New England. He is expecting to labor among foreigners on the ————— Plantation. P. C. Jones, Esq, has been very active in securing his services. We congratulate our friends Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. Goodale, and others on the arrival of Mr. Woodwell, who comes highly recommended.

☞ We are glad to hear of the prosperity of the Young Men's Debating Society. In a community where the temptations are so strong to work only for greed of money, and to seek enjoyment only in sensual pleasures, it is an encouraging item that there are some ready to take up the work of cultivating their higher faculties, and to find their enjoyment in such exercises as elevate the whole nature to higher attainments and so to higher joys.

☞ The Annual parade of the Fire Department occurred on Monday, Feb. 7th. The Engines made a fine show, and so did the gallant fellows, ready to risk their lives, if need be, to save us from the ravages of the fire demon. But why can't they banish from their social entertainment the fire-water that made so many of them a sorry sight in our public streets that day?

☞ One difficulty in connection with the Chinese question is the prevalence and power of secret societies among that people. The San Fui or Triad is one of the strongest here as it is in China. But such combinations often come under the control of bad men and are used to defeat the ends of justice.

☞ In one of the New York Churches is an "Andrew and Philip Guild." Its object is personal evangelistic effort. One of its methods is furnishing a hot oyster supper Sunday afternoons in the winter time to destitute and hungry men. While something is thus done for their bodies, they are reminded of the greater needs of the soul and kindly urged to seek salvation from from sin through the Divine Redeemer of the World.

☞ Oahu College—will be reopened on Monday, March 7th, by vote of Trustees, Feb. 24th.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 4—A P Jordan, from San Francisco
4—Bktne Ella, from San Francisco
4—Claus Spreckels, from Kahului
2—Stmr Meifoo, from Canton
5—Bk H W Almy, from San Francisco
6—Br bk Viola, Price, 158 days from Liverpool
6—Gr bk Hermine, from Canton
14—P M S S Australia, Cargill, 19 days from Sydney
16—Schr Vivid, Cawley, 13 dys from Fannings Island
18—Bk Remijos, 28 days from S F
20—Brig T. W. Lucas, Wentworth, 35 days from Port Gamble.
22—Schr Ida McKay, Johnson, 17½ days from San Francisco.
23—P. M. S. S. City of Sydney, Dearborn, 9 days from San Francisco.
23—Bktne J. A. Falkinburg, 18½ days from San Fran.
24—Bark Jenny Pitts, Sievert, 33 days fm Port Townsend.

DEPARTURES.

2—Bk Lizzie Marshal, for Puget Sound
2—Brktne Discovery, for San Francisco
2—Bk Kalakaua, for San Francisco
8—Bg Claus Spreckels, for San Francisco
11—Bktne Ella, Turner, for San Francisco
10—Chinese stmr Mei Foo, Cunninghingam, for San Francisco
15—P M S S Australia, Cargill, for San Francisco
20—Bgtne Consuelo, Howard, San Francisco.
22—Bk Viola, Price, Portland, Oregon.
22—Schr A. P. Jordan, Craik, San Francisco.
24—Bk Hermine, Meyer, Chinese Ports
24—Bk Rainier, Wulff, Port Townsend

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per bk Kalakaua, Feb 2—S Pogue & wife, L Patton, Col S Norris, Miss Murray, H Von Schuen, C R Wright, Carl Peters, J Heyler, Z M Zeither, M Mueser, H Lahusen, M McKeuan, D S Smith, Mr Roe, E T Smith, Chas Albert, Wm Madden, Mr Harrison, Jno Shusten.

For San Francisco, per bktne Discovery, Feb 2—J B Tayard, Mr. Dotterweich, Mrs C H Light and 2 children, Mrs A Brown.

From San Francisco, per Helen W Almy, Feb 5—R H Morrison, wife and son, Mrs F Powers and 2 children, J W Robinson, W R Lawrence, Dr John Weir, D J Green, C Mahon, Geo Hitton, Miss D Braglan, Lewis R Whiting, Jno Lang, Wm Dunbar.

From San Francisco per A P. Jordan, Feb 5—N Oberhoff, John Curren, T Giovani, S Henry.

From San Francisco, per Ella, Feb 5—M Workum, F Buskholt, M W McChesney, N Hendlick, Wm Colemun, Randell Rutter, N Emerson, E Hopkins, J Dyer, H Gregory, and 6 laborers.

From Liverpool per Viola Feb 8— J Anderson.

For San Francisco per Claus Spreckles, Feb 8—W Barker, H Norton, R M Blakeston, C Blubtory and wife, Hannah Sternberger, Charles Hausen.

For San Francisco, per Ella, Feb 11—M Davis and son, T R Graham, M Markheim, Mrs Flynn and son, G Bath, Randell Rutter, M Hamilton, Jas G Leach.

From Port Townsend, per Rainier, February 14th—H S Colburn, Mrs Colburn, Louis Colburn, Gussie Colburn, Neva Colburn.

From Sydney and Australia, per Australia, February 15th—Mrs Pfluger and son, E Woods, Henry Woods, Miss Redington, Miss Purvis, James Cronan, H Joss.

For San Francisco, per Australia, February 15th—Thos Henderson, S Selig, Miss E Flemming, T Reynolus and wife, Mrs R Hobron, Mr Anthon, Gen C E Furlong, T H Davies, Wm Kinney, T T Horner, A G Coffin, T F Snow, T F Pennypacker. F P Spritz, B Hymanson, Mrs S G Wilder and two children, W C Crosbie and wife, T H Thompson and wife, E W Donnell, H W Nicholson, Thos Howe, Henry Sheridan, John T Lunnon, H J Ives, James Wonlock, John McKinney, H W McChesney, Charles Cash, W H Leland, Henry Oberhoff, T H Ashworth, A Meyer, M Goetze, wife and child, E Belford, A O Leach, John Henry, F R Bittner, C Godfrey, T M Adam, T Davies, T Ryan, A Erickson, Capt W Berrill, H Weber, M Stallard and wife, S P Daggett, J Hind, A Lehmann, M R Whitehead, M Fuchs, and 133 passengers in transit.

From Fanning's Island, per Vivid, February 16th—Ua, Luika, Sicora.

For San Francisco, per Consuelo, Feb 19—A G Furness, F Miller, G Parker, B Bigby, H G Pierce.

From San Francisco, per Ida McKay, Feb 22—C Gaasde ney, wife and child; E Lycan and wife, P Francen, Frank Johnson, F Stahl, Mrs Thompson and child.

For Auckland and Sydney, per City of Sydney, Feb 23—J Downey, O G Monkhouse, J B Vernon, C N Chalmers, Mrs Netthemper.

From San Francisco, per City of Sydney, Feb. 23.—S Magnin and son, Miss Everett, Mr and Mrs Woodwell and 2 children. Miss Loveland, Miss Cornwell, F M Delawey, S P Smith, A Herbert, D M Weston and wife, M Harnden, Miss E Small, D A McKinley and wife, Miss Gottenberg, C Carroll, G Waller, R Husted. Mr and Mrs Bartlett, G W Macfarlane, C F Patterson, G H Kelley, M Johnson, W P Wilbur, A Singer, T Mahon, D McKenxie, Mrs G Forbes. E Looney, John O'Neil, J W Riley, W E Arthur, P Bradley, C E Hanson, R Rangby, O Hanson, C E Winston, and 17 Chinese.

From San Francisco, per J A Falkinburg, Feb 24—Mrs E M Keys, daughter and son, Wm Turner and wife, Capt John Harlow and daughter, C Dafeldecker, G E Wilhoit, Mrs Vaughn and child, W Miller. Geo Doriot, C W Joy, Fred Diemer, G H French, Levi Jones, F Flynn, H Nutter, John McLean, Geo Carmitt.

MEMORANDA.

Report of C S N Co's str Mie Foo, Cunningham, Commander.—Left Canton at 1.15 a. m. on the 14th of January, and after a pleasant passage of 29 days arrived off the port of Honolulu at 4 p. m. on the 2d of February. The Mie Foo brings 796 Chinese passengers for the Islands, and will be followed immediately by another vessel.

Report of bktne. Ella, Capt. Turner, left San Francisco harbor January 6th. First three days wind fresh from N. N. W., then calms and light winds to lat. 21° 30' N. long. 151° 15' W., when we encountered a gale from the westward; put vessel under double-reefed mainsail, lower topsail and fore-topmast staysail. Gale continued for three days, waves very high and cross sea, then wind lulled and continued baffling for about 24 hours. On the 29th strong breeze from the South'ard and on the 30th increased to a gale, vessel again under reefed sails. 31st, wind light, westerly, heavy swell from the N. W. In lat. 21° 15', long. 155 W. sighted a three-masted schooner standing to the North'ard, looked like the A. P Jordan. Feb. 2d, in the morning, sighted E., end of Maui, wind N. W. moderate, but soon fell calm and so continued until morning of the 3rd, got a light breeze from E. N. E. and which brought us to port, arriving on the 4th inst.

Report of Br. Bark Viola.—Left Liverpool on Sept. 1st, 1880. Cleared channel on the 3rd, had moderate weather to 10° North. Crossed equator in Atlantic on Oct. 12th, 41 days out in Lon. 20° W. Had no S. E. trades from Cape Frio to Cape Horn; experienced heavy gales from the South and West. was 95 days out to meridian of Cape Horn. Off the Horn had terrific weather, hard gales from Westward with heavy sea. From 50 South to equator had light moderate breeze. Took wind Southerly about 30 South, crossed equator on the 9th January, 131 days out in Lon. 124 W., had no variable winds. In Lat. 7 North took strong N. E. trades, left them again in Lat. 18 North. From thence to port had terrific gales from Westward with Barometer down to 29.50, smashed wheel and lost jib-boom, ship labored heavily. Arrived in Honolulu harbor Feb. 6th, 158 days passage.

Report of the R M S S Australia, Cargill, Commander—Discharged pilot off Sydney Heads at 4.15 p m, January 27th, with a moderate breeze and clear weather; met with strong winds, cloudy weather and a high sea on the following morning. Experienced high head sea up to the morning of February 1st, sighted the Three Kings at 6.45 p m, of January 31st, and Van Dieman light at 7.45 p m. Sighted Tiri Tiri at 3.40, February 1st, and was boarded by pilot off Auckland at 5.30 p m. After discharging and receiving New Zealand mails, passengers and cargo, cast off from the wharf at 1 a m, February 2d, discharged pilot at 1.45; at 5, Little Barrier bore west one mile distant, met with strong winds and cloudy weather on this and the following day; encountered strong gales with heavy squalls and high seas up to the 5th; sighted the Island of Manua (Navigator's) at 11 a m of the 6th; light variable winds and calms prevailed up to the 9th; crossed the Equator at 8 p m this date in long 165° 33' west. Light head winds and frequent showers prevailed up to the 12th; sighted the Island of Oahu at 3 p m of the 14th, and was boarded by pilot off Honolulu at 5.50 p m.

Report of Bark Rainier, Captain J H Wulff—Left Port Townsend, Jan 10th, wind strong easterly, snowy weather, heavy sea; Jan 11th, wind SW moderate, rainy weather, and so continued to the 21st, on that date passed the latitude of San Francisco in longitude 138° W, wind southerly, with very heavy rain and hail; Jan 26th, in latitude 31° N, latitude 144° 40' W, encountered very heavy and successive squalls from the SW, during one of which carried away the mizzen-topmast and several of the light sails, very heavy sea on, vessel almost continually under water; to the 31st had continued squally weather from the southward; on that date in latitude 27° 30' N, longitude 145° W, wind increased to a gale, compelling ship to be put under lower topsails for 16 hours, sea breaking over every part of the vessel, all hands kept at both pumps for 12 hours steadily, men also engaged in bailing out cabin and forward houses. From the 31st Jan to the 12th Feb, had winds from the southward and from the westward. Made the Island of Maui on Feb 12th, and at 8 p m, on the 13th arrived off the harbor of Honolulu; 34 days passage.

Report of Ger. bark Hermine, Captain Myer.—Sailed from Whampoa December 22d; had North east monsoon to January 10th. In latitude 35° North, 180° East, got wind from the North-west and Westward which we kept to lat 30° N, 160° W. January 29th, experienced strong cyclone, commencing with wind from the South, barometer 28.90, and ending wind in the North-west, rising barometer; vessel was hove-too during the storm and we received no damage. Arrived in the harbor of Honolulu on the 5th of February and was placed in quarantine until the 19th of the same month, when passengers were landed and vessel fumigated. No sickness on board while in port.

Report of Bark Remijio, Captain Howard.—Left Burrard's Inlet, Nov 26; wind light, N. E; Nov. 29th, off the Columbia River, took heavy gale of wind from W. S. W., heavy sea breaking over vessel and strained vessel so that leaks were started; had continuous heavy weather to Dec. 4. Off San Francisco crew refused to go further and vessel was obliged to put in that port for repairs. Left San Francisco on January 20, repairs having been made to vessel amounting to over $3.000. Had fine weather to the 26th, then encountered a succession of heavy S. and S. S. W. gales, with very heavy sea causing vessel to spring fresh leaks; donkey pump going six and eight hours per day, to free vessel from water. Had continued heavy weather to Feb. 8, and finding that wood, coal and water were running short, and having head winds, unable to make to the South'ard, kept vessel away for Honolulu; arrived in port in distress on the 18th Feb. Having obtained supplies, cleared again for Sydney on Feb. 21st. Pilot came on board on Feb 22, when crew refused to heave up anchor or go to sea in the vessel on account of continued leaking.

DEATHS.

Gaskin—In this city, February 24th, at the Queen's Hospital, of aneurism, Mr. John Gaskin, aged 62 years.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

UNBEATEN TRACKS IN JAPAN. An account of Travels on Horseback in the Interior, including visits to the Aborigines of Yezo and the Shrines of Nikko and Ise: By ISSABELLA L. BIRD, author of "A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains," "Six Months in the Sandwich Islands," etc., etc. In two volumes, with map and illustrations. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1881.

This is a rare and choice book of travel. There is great wisdom in the choice of the title "Unbeaten Tracks." The writer has not followed in the track of other tourists and travelers. Former experience as traveler and writer, had taught her just what was necessary for successful exploration and description. Having read with interest Miss Bird's volumes on the "Sandwich Islands" and the "Rocky Mountains," it has been with no little desire, that we have looked forward to the appearance of these volumes. There is still another reason why we have been somewhat anxiously awaiting the publication of these volumes, for some months ago, it was our privilege to be a guest with the author in one of the cultured homes of Scotland, in the v cinity of Edinburgh, when she kindly allowed us to read some proof-sheet pages of the English edition of these volumes. We then partook of the first fruits of the rich harvest, which was in store for the multitude of readers now perusing these goodly volumes on both sides of the Atlantic, which Murray in London, and Putnam's Sons in New York, have issued in such becoming and commendatory style. It is pleasant for the eye to rest on the fair and handsomely printed pages of Putnam's edition now lying on our table. Miss Bird's former books of travel, to which we have alluded, gave her position and reputation as a bold and daring traveler, possessed of rare descriptive ability. We feel quite confident that these volumes will more than sustain that reputation. Of some writers it has been said, that in their first publication, they strike "12," but ever after are striking the small hours. This surely cannot be asserted of Miss Bird.

Knowing from her Hawaiian and Rocky Mountain experiences, some of the difficulties awaiting her in the unexplored regions of Japan, it must have required considerable nerve, in her feeble health to have projected her Japanese tour. Already had she circumnavigated the globe, by way of Australia, and now she must again leave the luxury and refinement of English society and home, to re-cross the broad Atlantic and broader Pacific, and forsaking the "beaten track" travel alone for weeks and months among the people of Japan. In these volumes she tells her story of adventures, inconvenience, hardship and pleasure. On Hawaii and the Rocky Mountains, she had acquired reputation as a bold and fearless rider, performing feats of horsemanship which some regard as incredible, but in Japan, ere her journey is half completed, she writes thus: "I have now ridden or sat upon 76 horses, all horrible." vol.. I., page 322. Sometimes this delicate lady would walk for many miles over the roughest and muddiest roads, cross rapid streams in leaking ferry-boats, ascend dangerous rivers, force her way over rugged mountain-passes with only a native guide, explore volcanic regions as difficult of access as any on Hawaii, and live among the "hairy Ainos," as she did in the grass houses of Hawaiians. The chapters in these volumes on the character, history and condition of the "Ainos" of Yeso, open up a new phase of the human race. The "Ainos" are the original inhabitants of Japan, but as unlike the Japanese, as the North American Indians are unlike the Anglo Saxons.

Our narrow limits prevent us from copying many pages beautifully descriptive of Japanese manners and customs, mountain scenery and scientific exploration. Miss Bird is a Botanist of marked ability. It is however to her descriptions of the state, condition and prospects of the Japanese people, that we have been particularly drawn. While she is not an enthusiast upon the success of Missions among the Islands, yet she writes with great candor and fairness fully appreciating what has already been accomplished among a people whose old religion and superstitions are waning, and where the christian element is becoming prominent. She often alludes to the fact that foreign influences of an injurious nature are gaining ground among that people. She was fortunate in securing the services of an intelligent Japanese very anxious to acquire the English language, in which he had made already good progress, but some of his efforts were quite ludicirous. Miss Bird thus writes on page 320, vol. I. "A few days ago, I remarked, 'What a beautiful day this is!' and soon after, notebook in hand, he said, "you say 'a beautiful day.' Is that better English than 'a devilish fine day' as most foreigners say?" Again, "when you ask a question, you never say 'what the d—l is it?' as other foreigners do. Is it proper for men to say it and not for women? If he wishes to tell me that he has seen a very tipsy man, he always says he has seen 'a fellow as drunk as an Englishman.'"

Our limits remind us that we must stop, but on almost every page we find something we would gladly transfer to our pages. Our readers must resort to Thrum's book-store and buy these interesting volumes if they would enjoy what we have done and hope to do again. We really feel that the reading public are under an immense debt of gratitude to Miss Bird, for while other writers have followed the "beaten path" and visited Consular and open ports, she has thrown herself among the 34,000,000 of Japan, and told us just what she saw and what we are glad to learn.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRESENT.—The President has received as a present from Queen Victoria a writing table made of live oak, weighing thirteen hundred pounds, and elaborately carved. Upon a panel is the following inscription:—

"H. M. S. Resolute, forming a part of the expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1852, was abandoned in latitude 74 deg. 41 min., longitude 101 deg. 22 min. west, on the 15th of May, 1854. She was discovered and extricated in September, 1855, in latitude 67 deg. north, by Captain Buddington, of the United States whaler George Henry. She was purchased, fitted out, and sent to England as a gift to her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the President and people of the United States, as a token of good will and friendship. This table was made from her timbers when she was broken up, and is presented by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to the President of the United States as a memorial of the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the Resolute."

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLVND.—The people of Leeds, England, are to be congratulated upon having for their chief magistrate a total abstainer, Mayor Tatham a member of the Society of Friends, who neither uses wine himself or provides it for his or the city's guests. At a recent opening of a workingmen's temperence hall at Shipley, Mayor Tatham said: "Temperence was the root of all social advancement, while its opposite led to sickness, distress and ruin. If it was only possible to obtain a nation of total abstainers there would be no pauperism, no crime and no lunacy, but comfort and abundance" He had "invited the council to dine with him without the usual accompaniment of intoxicating liquors," and again he had repeated the experiment, and with very satisfactory results, when it fell to his duty to give an assize dinner, at which were judges, leading members of the bar, etc., and he added: "Even if Her Majesty visited Leeds she might well be entertained on the same principal; at least she would be if she visited the hall during the time that it was his official home. He had no wine in his house for forty years, and he made no exception in the mayor's parlor at the town hall."

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KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaumakapili. District meetings in various chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

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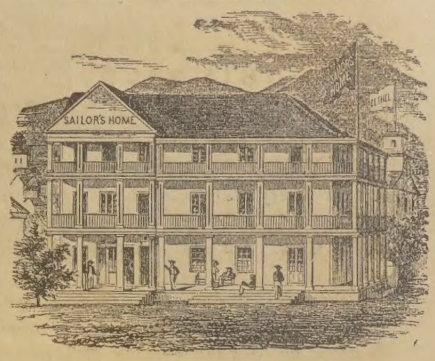

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Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

THIS PAGE
Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. meets the third Thursday of every month, at the Lyceum, for business and discussion. All interested in Y. M. C. A. work are cordially invited to attend.

Young men, and especially those recently arrived in the city, are affectionately urged to attend the Sunday evening prayer-meeting, in the vestry of Fort St. Church, at 6:45 P. M.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

President, Dr. J. M. Whitney; Vice President, E. C. Damon; Secretary, W. A. Kinney; Treasurer, C. A. Peterson.

Reading Room Committee—E. Dunscombe.

Editor—Wm. R. Castle, Editor of the 8th page of *The Friend* for this quarter.

Chinese Mission Committee—Rev. S. C. Damon, H. Waterhouse, J. B. Atherton, Rev. C. M. Hyde.

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Committee to Visit the Hospital and Prison.—G. C. Lees, E. Dempsie, W. W. Hall, Dr. C. M. Hyde.

Committee of Early Meeting at Fort-street Church—Dr. J. M. Whitney, G. C. Lees

☞ At the regular monthly meeting at the Lyceum, Thursday, Feb. 17th, the President Dr. J. M. Whitney, in the Chair, the several committees presented their monthly reports. The Reading Room has had the usual number of visitors during the past month. Papers and magazines, not of recent date, have been passed over to the Prison and Hospital committee for distribution. That committee have also found an abundant supply of reading in the Y. M. C. A. box at Whitney and Robertson's. More than the usual number have been attentive listeners at the Sunday services in the prison, eleven laborers from one plantation forming part of the congregation there this month. They were very grateful for such services as the committee could render them. Several of those committed for drunkeness have pledged themselves to abstain from liquor entirely hereafter.

☞ The Association approved the action of the Chinese Church in assuming the support of their acting pastor, Mr. Sit Moon; but thought that whatever money was needed to make up any deficiency in the salary promised him, should come from some other source than the treasury of this Association, whose sphere of labor is outside of all church organizations. A subscription paper has been headed by one of the trustees of the Chinese Church with a donation of $25, and $250 ought to be easily raised. The Association voted to appoint Shing Chack, as Chinese Colporteur for the island of Oahu, in place of Sit Moon. He is to report monthly in regard to his labors. The Visiting committee reported occasional visits at the Hospital, but few foreigners there now. The deed of the burial lot purchased for the Association, in the Makiki cemetery was presented. It is next to the lot owned by the Hawaiian Board. No one was present to report for the Employment committee. There are many young men now seeking employment; but it is almost a hopeless quest to search for any place in Honolulu, and the labor needed on the other islands is not of the class that would seek engagements through the Y. M. C. A. committee. The Prayer-meeting committee urged a larger attendance of the members at the Sunday evening meeting. The Annual meeting will be held in April, and the Treasurer needs all the funds he can secure to meet outstanding obligations for the year. It was voted that when the committees are re-organized, the Visiting committee shall be enlarged so as to take in the shipping and the lodging houses in addition to the Prison and Hospital.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—"We agree to pay to J. T. Waterhouse, Esq., Treasurer of the Trustees of the Chinese Church, the sums affixed to our respective names in aid of the support of their acting pastor for the current year.

HONOLULU, Feb. 1st, 1881.

NAMES.	AMOUNT.
Theo. H. Davies,	$25 paid.
Dr. Hyde,	5
Rev. Mr. Frear,	5
Rev. Mr. Forbes,	5
Henry Waterhouse,	10
Rev. Mr. Damon	10
W. W. Hall,	10
Frank Cooke,	10
Cash,	2 paid.
Mr. McCully,	5
Dr. Whitney,	5 paid.

P. S.—Persons willing to aid in this good work will please send forward their donations without solicitation, to either Mr. Waterhouse, or the Editor of the FRIEND.

☞ Messrs. Moody and Sankey reply to the invitation to visit Honolulu, that they are engaged to labor in New Orleans, when they have ended their work in San Francisco. They intimate, however, the possibility of visiting Honolulu, if they should accept an invitation received to labor in Australia next winter.

☞ The small pox has disarranged the usual channels of business and intercourse between the islands. The larger number of victims has been from among the native population. Only two or three young men from among the foreign residents have been sufferers from the prevailing epidemic, and with them the disease has shown itself in its lightest form.

☞ We regret that the Young People's Friday evening prayer meetings have been interrupted for any cause. Young Christians need every possible help to promote their growth in active piety. There are several, who were interested in the meetings during the Week of Prayer, who expect soon to unite with the Church.

☞ A vigorous effort ought to be made to bring into the Association before the Annual meeting all who ought to be connected with it. There is abundance of Christian work to be done in this community, and every available helper is needed.

☞ Our friend and associate, T. H. Davies, Esq., Vice-Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, leaves Honolulu for a protracted absence. We have been heartily glad of his cheerful and active co-operation in the work of this Association, ever since he first came to reside in these islands. We wish him abundant success, and ever increasing spiritual prosperity in his new place of abode.

☞ The Y. M. C. A. would like to have a correspondent on every plantation in the island, and will be ready to furnish good reading and any other needed help, to any one wishing to organize and maintain religious services on Sunday on any plantation.

☞ Chinese New Year's was not forgotten at the prison. The Chinese cook served out for Sunday dinner a most delectable mess (to the Chinese palate) young bamboo, dried devil-fish, Chinese macaroni, dried star-fish, pork, rice, &c., &c.,

☞ The recent arrivals of Chinese show that voluntary immigration is setting towards these shores in an increasing flow. It is no longer an importation of a few scores of Chinese laborers that we now look upon with careless pacifity, but a rush of adventurers by the thousands. Little discrimination is exercised at the port of embarcation in regard to the character and capabilites of this motley throng. Gross criminality is chargeable also on the officers of those vessels that have made false returns of the number and health of the people they have been bringing to these islands. Our community has been put to great expense and suffering because of such criminal conduct. If the Chinese flag is to be respected in foreign waters, the officers must show more regard to truth than the captains of these German steamships.

☞ Few of the young men arriving in Honolulu bring letters of introduction to the Y. M. C. A. Yet persistent effort has hunted out in some of the lodging houses young men members of Christian churches at home. If young men coming to the city would come to the Sunday evening prayer-meeting at Fort St, Church, they could easily make the acquaintance of Christian friends, ready to welcome and help them.

☞ Mr. Pierce, who has had such success in boring artesian wells in this vicinity, and such large experience in this work elsewhere has been invited by the entertainment committee to address the Association on this topic at the next monthly meeting.